

FIRE PROOF PAINT.—We have been shown some specimens of Blake's Patent Fire Proof Paint, and have examined it with considerable interest, and so far as we can judge, it appears well calculated to answer all the purposes for which it is recommended, either as a coating for the sides or roofs of houses, or in any other case where a protection against the encroachments of fire or the weather might be desirable. We believe that it is much less expensive than white lead, and, of course, a trial may be very cheaply made. Mr. Wm. A. Gwyer is the Agent for this place.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Superior Court for New Hanover county, is now in session in this place, his Hon. Judge Dick presiding. The first part of the week has been occupied with the civil docket. We have heard of no case of public interest.

"THE PURSUITS OF LIFE" is the title of an able address delivered before the Literary Society of Davidson College, on the 8th day of August, 1849, by Hon. Robert Strange, for a copy of which, we are indebted to the politeness of the author.

We have not as yet been able to bestow upon the address, that calm and attentive perusal which the importance of the subject and the high and acknowledged talents of the author bespeak for it; but from the hurried glance which we have taken, we should judge that the aim of the author was to impress upon the minds of his youthful auditors the conviction that choosing a pursuit for life, usefulness rather than display should be consulted, and that honesty, integrity, and energy, can alone ensure success, and confer lasting distinction. A most eloquent appeal is made to the patriotism and state pride of the young and ardent spirits about to enter upon the stage of action.

ATROCIOUS ACT OF TYRANNY.—M. BODISCO BANISHED TO SIBERIA. A Washington correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer, reveals a new and most outrageous instance of the tyranny of the Russian Czar. The victim is M. Bodisco, for many years Russian Minister at Washington, where he was very popular—having married an American lady—and being a most amiable and accomplished gentleman. It seems that an edict of the autocrat forbids any of his diplomatic agents from owning any property in the countries to which they are accredited, and M. Bodisco has enriched himself in property exclusively American. His fortune, invested in U. S. stocks and real estate, is estimated at nearly half a million. These facts becoming known to the Czar, through the agency of a spy, he immediately took means to get M. Bodisco into his hands. He summoned him to repair to St. Petersburg without delay, as his counsel was required in a matter of much importance. He was also directed to bring along his nephew, Secretary of Legation, as a commission in the army awaited him.

Upon their arrival at St. Petersburg, the nephew was immediately cast into prison, and M. Bodisco banished to Siberia. It is but a few months since he took leave of his wife and friends in Washington, and now, in his old age, he is an exile amid the inhospitable wilds of Siberia. The Courier vouches for the medium through which the news comes, which, it says, leaves no doubt of its authenticity.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.—Just now, on the eve of the meeting of Congress, there seems to be a complete lull in political affairs. With the exception of removal and diplomatic blunders, which have become too much of an everyday occurrence to excite more than a passing remark, there is but little stirring. Occasionally we receive an inkling of the probable policy which will be embodied in Mr. Meredith's Treasury Report, from which it would appear that another attempt will be made at the old federal manoeuvre of "tinkering the currency." The revenue system is also to come in for its share of attention, and we should not wonder if the whole federal porcine animal, tail and all, were to be exhibited to the astonished gaze of "the public in general," and Congress in particular. It is generally believed that Mr. Clingman's letter on the currency, to which we made allusion last week, was only put forth as a feeler, or was intended to prepare the public mind for a financial scheme to be more fully developed in the official report. It is also stated that Mr. Meredith has consulted, on the subject of the tariff, Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, a more ultra protectionist than Abbott Lawrence himself. Indeed, coming events cast their shadows before, these movements certainly indicate, on behalf of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, a wish to saddle the country once more with a yoke which neither we nor our fathers were able to bear. Fortunately, however, the timely distrust of the nation has deprived the administration of the power to inflict permanent injury. It may make itself ridiculous—it has already done that, and in so doing, has been instrumental, in some degree, in casting obliquity on the public service. But beyond this, its power of doing evil does not extend. However much it may wish to change the financial system of the country, it cannot do it. The Independent Treasury must stand—the Tariff of '46 must stand—the whole system of democratic measures must stand. In fact the present administration will have a chance to do the only thing it is good for—nothing.

We anticipate a long and stormy session of Congress—perhaps as long as the first session of the 30th Congress, which was the longest and most expensive since the formation of the government—but we question much whether one important measure, of a political character, will be passed. The Democrats already have their measures in operation, and need not move—the Federalists cannot. The great point will be, the settlement of the territorial question. It is, however, doubtful whether any form of territorial government will be agreed upon. The responsibility of recommending some system, naturally devolves upon the party in power. Will they assume it? Will Gen. Taylor's message avow any opinion upon the subject? Can any bill be passed in the present position of parties? All these are questions of which time alone can furnish the solution.

THANKSGIVING IN MARYLAND.—Governor Thomas has issued his proclamation, appointing the 29th of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

DISUNION AND ALL THAT.—The Whig press in this State are in the habit of stigmatizing the Democrats who venture to insist upon what they deem the just and constitutional rights of the South, as nullifiers and preachers of disunion. We think these sweet young lambs, who are all for peace, should remember that threats of disunion upon this question have not been confined to the South, nor to the Democratic party, but have been freely indulged in by the presses of their own party at the North, only, as might have been expected, they took the other side of the question. How long is it since every Whig press in New England was crying out against the annexation of Texas as a virtual dissolution of the Union. Why, it seems, that yesterday, that thirteen Whig representatives, with John Quincy Adams at their head, affirmed that annexation "would be identical with dissolution," and not only insist upon it: And that the Whig Legislature of Massachusetts resolved that any law passed to annex Texas to the Union, would have no binding force whatever upon the people of that State?

As a specimen of the whig press in those days, we need only call attention to the following extract from the Lowell Courier, a leading Federal paper in Massachusetts. The Courier speaking of annexation says:

"Well what is our remedy? Shall we nullify and secede from the Union? Could the free states be brought up to that point we should say yes, let the south stagger alone with her load of sin and shame—we will have none of it. But that is impossible. The people of the north are averse to a change, and will bear much before they take other measures. Whether they will ever be kicked into dissolution remains to be seen."

And yet this was all right. It is only now when the interests of the South are threatened that our worthy opponents are taken with such a strong love for the Union, and such a holy horror of disunion. The grand difference between whig and democratic threats of disunion is this—the whig threats come from the North, and are abolitionist, and unconstitutional in their character. Those of the Democrats are from the South, and are in defence of the constitution. It is only in case of its palpable violation that any appeal is made to the South, and then only with the view of preserving the constitution, not of dissolving the Union.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—As the time for the meeting of Congress approaches, speculation becomes free as regards its probable organization. Nearly tied as the two great parties will inevitably be, considerable interest attaches to the selection of Speaker, as the possession of this office will give the control of several of the standing committees which are appointed by the Speaker. It is now reduced to a certainty, that the Democrats proper will have a small majority—say from 2 to 8 over the Whigs proper. It is also certain that the balance of power will be held by the Free Soil members, numbering some 18 or 20, and about equally divided between the two parties. It is quite probable that the difficulties in the way of electing a Speaker, may delay the organization, and consequently, the delivery of the President's Message for days. The Senate of course will be subject to no such difficulties, as the Vice President of the United States is ex-officio President of the Senate.

The names of several distinguished Democrats have been mentioned in connection with the Speakership, among which the most prominent so far, have been those of Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky. In the peculiar position of affairs, however, any speculation on such matter is useless, as the election of Speaker will no doubt be the result of a compromise, perhaps, upon some one who has not previously been thought of in connection with the office.

The Free Soilers will, no doubt, strive to make a bargain and sale of their influence, so as to obtain from the candidate to whom it may be given a pledge securing them the control of the committee on the District of Columbia, or on the Territories. We hope that all such advances will be spurned with contempt by both parties.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.—THE CHEROKEES.—We are happy to notice that one small remnant, at least, of the aboriginal inhabitants of the soil, are likely to derive benefit from that civilization before which all the rest of their brethren have been and are so rapidly disappearing, so that this interesting people may not cease to exist, save in the pages of the historian, as was once feared would be the case. The Cherokee National Council or Legislature, met on the first ult., at Talequal, the national Capital. The message of the principal chief, or Governor, was received and read, but its contents have not yet been made known through the Advocate. That paper thus pictures the prosperity of the Cherokees:—"The nation is now blessed with peace and harmony, and the greater portion of the farmers are raising a competency of the staff of life, and other produce necessary for the sustenance of nature. Our common schools are in successful operation throughout the nation, so that many of our children are now in a condition to enter the seminaries for farther advancement in their education—while others of our citizens have been improving the country with the erection of machinery of one kind or other—such as saw and grist mills, &c. And to compare our condition now with what it was some twenty or thirty years ago, would suppose that we were not the same people—but we are Cherokees yet."

THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH NAVAL FORCES.—The Emperor of Russia has 17 ships of the line in the Black Sea. The Sultan of Turkey has 12, nearly all of which were built by Henry Eckford, and Mr. J. F. Rhodes, of N. York, and are among the most superb specimens of naval architecture in the world. In the matter of frigates and armed steamers, the two powers are about equal. In the event of a collision between Russia and France and England, the Russian marine, both military and commercial, would be annihilated within 12 months from the declaration of war. As the mercantile marine of Russia is merely nominal, she has no navy for seamen, from which she could recruit her losses.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—At a Boot and Shoe Convention, held recently in New York City, it was stated that eighteen millions dollars worth of Boots and Shoes are manufactured annually in Massachusetts; yet the demands beyond the supply.

ILLINOIS UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Legislature of Illinois, on the 27th ult., elected Gen. Shields one of the U. S. Senators from that State, by a majority of 51 votes, over Cyrus Edwards. It will be remembered that Gen. Shields was elected before, but declared ineligible by the Senate, because he had not been a citizen of the United States for nine years, the length of time required by law. He is now eligible and will take his seat.

MESSERS. CALDWELL AND BARRINGER.—We have so far forbore making allusion to a most unfortunate difficulty which, for some months past existed between Major Green W. Caldwell, late democratic candidate for Congress in the 3d district, and Rufus W. Barringer, Esq., brother of Hon. D. M. Barringer, recently appointed Minister to Spain, because we hoped that some amicable arrangement would be made, and we dislike to intermeddle with matters purely personal in their character, but since it has been brought before the judicial tribunals, we feel at liberty to make a short statement of the facts as they appear in the papers: The difficulty grew out of some expressions used by Mr. Barringer during the campaign, which drew from Maj. Caldwell a demand for satisfaction, which satisfaction was accorded by the withdrawal of the offensive expressions. Subsequently the correspondence was published, and in connection with the publication, renewed offense was given and a fresh challenge passed.

This challenge, whether accepted or not, by Mr. Barringer, the challenged party, was only responded to through the medium of the papers. Mutual imitations and recriminations ensued, resulting at length in a personal collision, during which, according to the statement of the "Hornet's Nest" four barrels of a revolver were discharged by Major Caldwell, but without any serious result. Since this occurrence, both parties have been bound over to keep the peace. The whole affair affords a striking illustration of the evil consequences springing from an indulgence of that system of personal abuse and detraction, which forms too frequent an accompaniment of electioneering campaigns.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.—The Raleigh Register has made its appearance in an enlarged and improved form. We rejoice at every effort which tends to improve the appearance, or raise the character of the North Carolina Press, and trust that it will be met by corresponding encouragement on the part of the public.

THE MISFORTUNES OF GENIUS.—The papers for the last few weeks have teemed with notices of the recent death of the gifted but erratic Poet, Edgar Allan Poe. We noticed in our last week's paper, the fact that Charles Fenno Hoffman, the song writer and novelist, was confined in the Baltimore Hospital with an attack of that disease which had proved fatal to so many of the most brilliant minds of the country. That disease, the result of the besetting sin which has ruined Poe, Hoffman, and hosts of others, was delirium tremens—insanity resulting from intemperance.

We have nothing to do with the temperance movement one way or other, and although temperate in practice, do not belong to any society; still we cannot but feel the awful lesson which the melancholy fate of these gifted men, is calculated to teach. Charity would throw a veil over the failings of genius, and the tear of pity blot out their remembrance forever, did not truth imperatively demand that they should be held up as a beacon to guide others against the rock upon which they have split.

Just as we pen this article, we notice in a Philadelphia paper a short biography of one who might have attained competence, respectability, and fame, but who died some two years since, a miserable outcast in the streets of New Orleans—Sumner Lincoln Fairfield. High honors and a pompous funeral were awarded to the lifeless remains of the poor Poet, who but a day or two before had died in want and misery. Yet why did he so perish? The answer is plain—poor Fairfield was a victim of intemperance. This terrible habit had divorced the wife of his bosom, and torn the children of his love from his embrace, and yet he still clung to it with a terrible fascination. The mere money spent on spirituous liquor is nothing compared with the energies blighted by indulgence in its ruinous excitement.

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.—The National Convention to adopt measures for a Railroad to the Pacific, assembled at Memphis on the 23d ult. Professor M. G. Maury was elected President, with a host of Vice Presidents. Delegates were present from twelve States. A committee from the St. Louis Convention was in attendance, and was invited to present its views to the Convention, which was done through the medium of its chairman.

Mr. Whitney, the original projector of the scheme for a Railroad to the Pacific, was invited to take a seat in the Convention as a guest.

Various schemes were discussed for a Railroad across the continent—for one across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and for a military road. The same difference of opinion respecting the powers of Congress, existed in this as in the St. Louis Convention.

A SMALL VESSEL FOR CALIFORNIA.—A schooner of only twenty eight tons, cleared last week from New Bedford, bound for San Francisco. She is to be used as a freight vessel on the Sacramento. This is a little the smallest vessel that has ever attempted to go round Cape Horn.

IRON.—The Columbia, (Penn.) Star says: "More iron furnaces have been built in Columbia county since the passage of the act of 1846, than ever before in three years time."

ELECTION OF JUDGES BY THE PEOPLE IN TENNESSEE.—The Committee on the Judiciary in the Tennessee Legislature, on the 23d ult., made a lengthy report in favor of the election of Judges by the people. A motion was made to postpone it indefinitely, but it was lost by a majority of 68 against it. This matter seems to have taken strong hold of the public mind in several of the States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.
Removed Appointment.—It is reported on reliable authority, that the Sixth Auditorship of the Treasury has been offered to Mr. Ward, of N. Carolina.

Telegraphic Cor. Balt. Sun.

The Mint.—The total amount of California gold received at the mint in Philadelphia has been \$3,100,000. The Ledger says that all that still remains can be coined in less than three weeks.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.
Wilmington, Oct. 30, 1849.
In conformity to a call made by the committee appointed by the Salisbury Convention to solicit in this place subscriptions to the N. Carolina Road, a respectable number of our citizens convened at Masonic Hall, this evening, 7 o'clock, and were organized, on motion of John A. Taylor, by the appointment of Gen. Alex. McRae, chairman of the meeting, and Thos. Loring and Eli W. Hall, secretaries.

The chairman, in a brief but eloquent manner, then stated the object of the meeting, and impressed upon his hearers the necessity of united and energetic action upon the part of the people of Wilmington, in view of the manifold advantages which must accrue to them from the construction of the North Carolina Railroad.

On motion of John A. Taylor, a committee of twelve were appointed by the chair to solicit subscriptions in the town, and report progress at the next meeting. Said committee consisting of P. K. Dickinson, A. J. DeRosier, Eli W. Hall, O. G. Parsley, H. B. Eilers, John McRae, Miles Costin, John A. Taylor, J. Ballard, Wm. S. Ashe, Richard Grant, and A. H. Van Bokkelen.

On the above motion, an animated discussion took place, in which Messrs. Dickinson, Loring, Taylor, Reid, and others participated. On motion of A. J. DeRosier, Jr., the meeting adjourned to convene at Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening next.

ALEX. McRAE, Chn.
THOS. LORING, Secs.
ELI W. HALL, Secs.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—The Picayune of the 20th has the following news from Mexico: "El Siglo of the 22d ult. states that the late victory of Gen. Uriza over the insurgents in the Sierra Gorda, has so dispirited them, that there is now hopes of a speedy pacification of that hot bed of revolt. That paper expresses the opinion that within a month from that date peace will be established throughout the Sierra."

"El Siglo of the 20th states that the \$16,000 sent by the General Government to Yucatan, was an opportune relief to that State. The siege of Bacalar had been raised by the Indians, but that of Tihosuco was closely pressed."

The Tampico Noticiero insists that the object of the secret expedition was to invade the State of Tamaulipas.

The 18th of September, the anniversary of Mexican independence, was celebrated with great pomp, both in Tampico and the capital. The Noticiero is very indignant at the reported expulsion of the Spanish Americans from the mines of California, and in the same connection intimates that the "Buffalo Hunters" have had agent among the insurgents of the Sierra, inducing them to revolt.

The Tampico Defensor is informed that Gen. La Vega has resigned his command. A company of American Volunteers, called the "Guerrilla Company," had a severe fight in Durango, with the Apache Indians. The fight lasted three hours, and 1500 rounds of the whole number of Americans and Mexicans engaged was twenty-nine. The loss on the part of the little band was one killed and eight wounded.

Annexation and Population of Canada.—One of the noblest territories of the British Empire knocks at our door for admittance, and its destiny is considered manifest by some. By Canada, we mean the entire British North American Province, numbering in population over 2,000,000 souls, distributed as follows:

Provinces and Islands.	Cities.	
Canada East, 750,000	Montreal, 50,000	
Canada West, 750,000	Quebec, 40,000	
New Brunswick, 180,000	Halifax, 15,000	
Prince Edward's Is., 80,000	Halifax, 15,000	
Canada West, 300,000	Kingston, 10,000	
Canada West, 300,000	Kingston, 10,000	
Newfoundland, 100,000	St. Johns, 12,000	

The Commerce of the Canada, and its projected extension, is somewhat shown by the following arrivals from the ocean in the river St. Lawrence:

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
1825	796	883
1830	964	1050
1835	1287	1307
1840	1429	1522
1845	1762	1817

In the last year, 23,000 seamen were employed on these vessels. All the above are exclusive of those on the Lakes and the Atlantic coast ports.

There are now under construction at New York and fast advancing towards completion, twelve steam vessels, whose combined tonnage is 18,800 tons. Of these, five are steamers of 3000 tons each; four of them belonging to the new line of E. K. Collins, and the other three to the line of the Empire.

The circulation of bank notes in Ireland, during the present year, has been reduced from seven millions and a half, to four millions.

The Sheriff and the President.—The Sheriff of Philadelphia receives more pay than the President of the United States, his pay amounting to \$30,000 a year! The Sheriff of New York receives in fees \$45,000 a year.

Missouri Iron.—The Iron wire made from the ore of the Missouri Iron Mountain is said to be superior to any other in use.

Size of London.—London and its surrounding districts, contain nearly 3,000,000 persons. If this immense number of persons were placed in a line, at a distance of fourteen yards apart, they would reach to the extent of 25,000 miles, or more than the circumference of the Earth. London is a great city, not only in its size, but in its wealth and its industry. It is a city of gold, and it is a city of iron.

Mr. Editor.—For mussy's sake do tell me, how many feet has Queen Victoria got? The newspapers are talking about "Her Majesty's 72d foot." Yours, Ann Partington. Boston Post.

New Hampshire.—The Democrats of New Hampshire have nominated Gov. Dixmore for re-election.

Tennessee.—The vote for Governor at the August election, as officially declared in convention of the two Houses, is as follows:
Trotter, (dem.) 61,740
Brown, (whig.) 60,350
Dem. majority, 1,390

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.—ARRIVAL OF THE ENVOY.—The Europa brings one week's later intelligence from Europe. She brings 123 passengers.

The returns of the English Chancellor of the Exchequer for the October quarter, have been published. They exhibit a considerable advance in the revenue. The increase in the exports of the country for the first eight months of the present year amounts to seven millions and a half pounds sterling. The export of cotton manufactures for the last eight months has increased in the ratio of 25 per cent., and cotton yarn 34 per cent.

The American Envoy, Hon. Abbott Lawrence has arrived at London and entered on the duties of his office.

The usual religious animosities still rage between the various parties in Ireland. Lord Roden, the head and front of the Orange party has been removed from the magistracy of the county of Down, for participating in the recent illegal proceedings of the Orangemen at Magill's Bar, in his district. Two other magistrates have been displaced for the same cause.

The tone of the English government organs is very decided upon the subject of the Nicaragua difficulty. The matter of sovereignty seems to be the only thing likely to produce a serious dispute. No obstructions will be thrown in the way of the American company, beyond requiring a recognition of the rights of his Majesty's Majesty.

M. Bois le Compt has been appointed French Minister to Washington, in place of M. Poussin. This appointment was made before hearing of the dismissal of M. Poussin. His instructions are of such a nature as to smooth over the difficulties between the United States Government and the latter gentleman.

The Hungarian refugees are still at Widdien in Turkey, under the protection of the Turkish troops. It seems that a Mollah, or Turkish priest, was sent to them to endeavor to induce them to embrace the religion of Mahomet. Kossuth, Deminski, Guyon, and others, swore never to desert their religion. Bem had no such scruples. He said that his life was one struggle with Russia, and he would turn Turk or anything else that would enable him to maintain the contest. It is reported that he has taken a public step, and assumes the name of Amurath, and becomes a three-tailed Pasha with the Turks, who have a high opinion of his military genius.

Kossuth has written a letter to Lord Palmerston upon his present position. He thus alludes to the situation of his wife and family:—

"Time presses—our doom may in a few days be sealed. Allow me to make a humble personal request: I am a man, my lord, prepared to face the worst; and I can die with a free soul as I have lived. But I am not alone, my lord, a husband, son, and father, my poor true-hearted wife, my children, and my noble old mother, are wandering about Hungary. They will probably soon fall into the hands of those Austrians who delight in torturing even feeble women, and with whom the innocence of childhood is no protection against persecution. I entreat your excellency, in the name of the Most High, to put a stop to these cruelties by your powerful mediation, and especially to accord to my wife and children an asylum on the soil of the generous English people."

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Paris, says that a note addressed by the English government to the Austrian Government at St. Petersburg, on the subject of Constantinople, couched in firm, moderate terms, contains not a single expression or threat calculated to wound the susceptibilities of Nicholas, whilst it announces the determination to support the Porte against exigencies that may compromise the dignity of an independent sovereign.

Lord Palmerston has, likewise, sent proper instructions to Sir S. Canning, and has placed the Mediterranean fleet at his disposal, which has, by this time, sailed for the Dardanelles.

I have reason for repeating, that France and England, in England, and the most perfect unanimity exists between the two parties.

The following is said to be the substance of the letter addressed by the Emperor Nicholas to the Sultan, and transmitted by Prince Radzivil:—

"The revolutionary element has been suppressed. The Hungarian war is at an end. I send to you my aid-of-camp, who will submit to you various demands calculated to ensure the maintenance of order."

The reply of the Sultan to this arrogant epistle (forwarded by Fuld Siffendi) is no less laconic; its tenor is pretty nearly as follows:—"Your aid-of-camp has demanded from me the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. This demand being of a nature to cast odium on the two powers, I entreat your Imperial Majesty not to insist on the point."

The reply of the Emperor, which was expected with most intense anxiety, would, it was thought, reach the Turkish capital about the 10th or 12th of October. Apprehending that the decision of the Czar might be a declaration of war, the Porte was exceedingly impatient to learn the effect produced upon the cabinets of London and Paris. A large fleet of cambers is collecting in the waters of the Bosphorus and in the harbor of the Golden Horn, between the entrance of the Black Sea and the Propontius and the Sea of Marmora.

There are twelve ships of the line at anchor, fully equipped and plentifully supplied with arms and provisions.

In the army of 100,000 soldiers assembled around the Turkish capital, drilling and reviewing are going on from daylight till dark.

The details respecting the invasion of Hungary mark the atrocity of the invaders, and form a climax of crime and cruelty which has no parallel but in the blood-stained history of the tyrants Nero and Caligula.

The announcement made last week of the surrender of Comorn is confirmed. The conditions are—the free trade of the garrison without arms; those officers who had before served in the imperialist royal army to receive passports for the foreign countries; they who do not claim them, were permitted to go without loss of honor to their homes. The Honored officers, (that is, those who have served in the imperial army) to be dismissed to their homes without any reservation being made as to their future employment; no one to be subjected to a future judicial prosecution. Thus end, for the present, the struggles of the Hungarian army for independence. The Austro-Russian combination has bowed down a puissant people; but the annals of the people proclaim, in language too plain not to be understood, that might does not ultimately overcome right.

WHIG TESTIMONY.—James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, the organ of northern Whiggery, speaking of the present administration, says:

"We hazard nothing in saying that, in the whole history of parties in the United States, never has there been such total squandering of patronage without the slightest prospect of reaping fruit from it, as by the party now in power. From Maine to Louisiana, we have one universal complaint, that the recipients of office have filled up the subordinate places in their gift with their sons, nephews, brothers, and family connections of every conceivable degree of consanguinity."

NORTHERN INTERFERENCE WITH SLAVERY.

Mr. Editor: Could we occupy some lofty position, whence, with unobstructed view, we could survey our wide extended country—its grand and varied interests—and divine the result to which the late checkered movements of our leading political characters will bring them, we could, no doubt, relieve the minds, not only of our own countrymen, but those of the rest of the world, of that suspense in which they seem for a long time to have been held. While America has been extending her boundaries and planting her republican institutions, where once the wigwag of the wild savage stood—while at the approach of her influence, thrones have been vacated and monarchs have fled—while by her proud example, all Europe has been thrown into one general commotion, and now that she has grown to such a height as to contend for pre-eminence on the list of nations; we ask, is it possible, that the tide of revolution is about to roll back upon us and create those frightful changes which the point of disunion have, for some time, been foreboding? Have we all this time been growing in beauty and symmetry, gathering strength and power, accumulating wealth and intelligence, and acquiring a high and enviable name, only to be crushed and blotted out from among the nations of the earth? Have we been all this time preparing materials for the history of civil wars, and to be known in future ages only as we now know ancient Rome? In order that such may not be the case, we humbly invoke the Supreme Ruler of the world, who not only guides the footsteps of men, but shapes the destiny of nations, to direct aright the ship of State, that she may pass the Channel of Liberty safely, and unharmed by the billows and breakers of party strife and sectional feeling.

When we look abroad and mark the different political sects which are springing up in our midst, a scene is presented, not very unlike that, we imagine, which came off about the time of the fall of Babel, and in a political point of view, we may again not inaptly be called a Babeling nation.

When we scan the history of our country, and endeavor to discover the origin and cause of the quarrel between the North and the South, and the political confusion which pervades our land, we are led to believe, that they have had their foundation in the same cause. Experience taught the Northern States that their cold climate was not well adapted to the African race—that their slaves were unprofitable—that from their numerous and increasing white population, white labor could be employed to a much greater advantage than slave labor, and that it would probably rebound to their interest, to send their slaves South and sell them, to the great capitalists in manufactures and employ therein white labor; they then brought about a system of emancipation, allowing themselves ample time to transport their slaves South, and thereby they suffered but very little or no sacrifice by the operation. But when their chief interest became manufacturing, and they discovered that their slaves sold them, to the great capitalists in manufactures, they then called upon the General Government for protection, or, in other words, to lay such a high duty on foreign trade as virtually to exclude it from our ports and thereby give them the advantage of the whole American market, without looking, or caring how they got it. They then called upon what it would result. And now let us enquire what effect this high protective Tariff would have upon the Union and the South. It would not have increased the capital of the country, its number of laborers or the stimulus to industry, since it was only taking the profits arising from one branch of industry to raise another branch, to a general level. It was compelling the agriculturalist of the South to pay a tax for the support of the Northern manufacturer. It was calling upon the General Government to advance a local, at the expense of the general interest. In a word, it would have placed the agriculturalist virtually in the power of the manufacturer. And to this position, we are sorry to say, many Southerners gave aid, being deluded by the fascinations which the cry of "protection to home industry" carried with it, without ever enquiring what home industry was, and how small a portion of it would have been protected, while much the larger portion would have been plundered of its profits. But on the other hand we are proud to know that it found strong opposition in many Northerners, who looked to the equal justice of every part, and to the general welfare of the whole Union.

But since the North could not succeed in bringing about a high protective, or prohibitory Tariff, so as to place the whole American market at its command, it has for a long time been endeavoring, by a peculiar finesse, to use slavery as the great lever by which to place the reins of Government into its own hands. And how is this to be effected? Why, by rendering null and void that clause in the constitution, which allows three-fifths of the slaves to be represented. And how is this to be effected? Why, by its base and mischievous endeavors to bring about emancipation in the slaveholding States, and to make the General Government an agent for prohibiting its further progress into the Territories. When either of these plans shall succeed, the North will have accomplished its object, and the South will be left out of the South, and the government of affairs will be almost entirely under its control. It will then bring about as high a tariff as its manufacturing interest will demand, or any other measures its justice aims may dictate, disregarding the justice due to the South, and the general welfare of the Union.

That, to have the reins of power at its command, and to make the agricultural and commercial interests tributary to the manufacturing, are the objects of the North in its endeavors to abolish and prevent the further progress of slavery, is beyond the possibility of a doubt. The abolitionists have been preaching on the old text that "slavery is a great evil, and that half century, and therefore the Government should put forth its strong arm to subdue it. But we would inquire to whom is it an evil? And who do reason and justice say should redress the wrong? Is it an evil to the slave? Has he been degraded?—has he been reduced from a high state of refinement and intelligence to that which he now occupies? Has he been torn from a happy home of plenty and peace, and forced into a land of misery and want? Has he been deceived from a paradise in Africa, and thrown into a country of harpies and gorgons, as the Northern fanatic would tell you? The answer to these questions is—no, unless heathenism and barbarism are blessings, and Christianity and civilization curses.

Since, then, the slave is not the injured party—since his condition has not been degraded, but rendered better and higher than it is in his mother country, it must be the whites of the South, if any, who are the injured party; and if they are, they have the right, and are bound to redress their wrong, by their own hands, and not by the hands of the Government. But if they are satisfied with their peculiar institution, and the condition of the slave is prosperous, a sufficient proof of which is their rapid increase, why should the North meddle with it? Justice affords us no answer. When the North is endeavoring to wrest, and decays away from the South its property, what is it guilty of? Let equity answer. When the Northerners speak of the condition of slavery at the South, they display as much ignorance about the institution as they do bad design in their attempts to abolish it. Correct information would tell them that the black man of the South had no more to complain of, and if the North has any motive in view like charity, it can find as much misery and want in its own midst, and in the suburbs of its own cities and towns, as it is able and willing to alleviate.

Every action of the North proves that it is not its sympathy which is excited for the condition of the slave, and that it is not his condition which it appears anxious to advance, but its own; and that, too, at the expense of the South. Selfishness is the main-spring of its actions